The Virginia Gazette.

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FOUR DOLLARS PER ANNUM.] THURSDAY, APRIL 17, 1794. [NUMB. 104 OF VOL. I.

☞ *THE* EDITORS *of the* RICHMOND *and* MANCHESTER ADVERTISER, *with a ſenſe of gratitude for the diſtinguiſhed ſupport and patronage they have experienced, ſolicit a continuance of that encouragement which has enabled them with ſo much credit to themſelves, and (they humbly hope) ſatisfaction to their Readers, to complete their firſt Volume, which this Number (104) concludes.*

Having from the commencement of buſineſs, aimed to conduct a Preſs on liberal and impartial principles, their attention has been directed in all political communications, to collect the various accounts of each and either SIDE, *ſuppreſſing ſuch only, as bore evidence of fabrication, to ſerve the purpoſes of party.*

They fondly hope that they can in no inſtance be charged with a departure from the rule, and that their unremitted endeavours to pleaſe, while it ſecures them the favor of their Literary Friends, will diſarm even that reſentment, which in the infancy of their paper, was ſo diſcourteouſly exerted to prevent its further publication.——Recalling this circumſtance to remembrance, the attachment at that time manifeſted towards them by their Countrymen, recurs in full force, and calls from the Editors their warmeſt acknowledgements.

They will endeavour, as heretofore, by an unceaſing attention to buſineſs, to make this paper an uſeful repoſitory to thoſe who wiſh to reap amuſement, as well as profit from reading; affording to the Politician, the Merchant, the Planter and the Mechanic, a ſhort, but comprehenſive view, of all the moſt intereſting occurrencies which take place on the grand Theatre of the World; and particularly ſuch as contribute to the triumph of LIBERTY *over the enemies of Freedom, and the overthrow of Tyranny and Deſpotiſm, in every quarter of the Globe.*

AN EXTRACT.

A *Newſpaper*, judiciouſly compiled, may with propriety be termed a MIROR—In it is ſeen, ambition, envy, revenge, treachery, bigotry, pride, ſuperſtition, joy and ſorrow,—paſſions which conſtitute the eſſence of man. We read, view ourſelves—& if prudent men, alter our deformities. It is a ſource of knowledge and entertainment to the curious and enquiring mind. Here the ſtateſman may read the fate of nations—Here the philoſopher may ſpread before him a map of man, of manners, of things—and entertain the mind with an agreeable repaſt. Here the honeſt laborer by his ſocial fire, ſurrounded by his little domeſtic republic, may waſte his evenings in delightful relaxation of mind; may acquaint himſelf with ſurrounding occurrences; may bleſs his GOD and his induſtry, which has placed him in his happy ſtate of independence—while, unenvious, he reads the agitations of mind, which diſtract the peace, and blaſt the felicity of the "*great ones of the earth.*"

Here the moral philoſopher, the friend of man, may communicate to his fellow-rationals, all the benevolence of his ſoul in gentle admonitions and inſtructive maxims to inform the ignorant, reform the vicious, and encourage virtue and humanity.

Here the leſs ſerious may amuſe the fancy with an original *Bon Mot*—a pithy *Anecdote*, and ſometimes a *Parnaſſian Flight*. While the amiable of our ſpeceis, who are ignorant of, or loſt in the deliſium of nameleſs anticipation, may here for a moment forget her own, in reading the circumſtances of others, and learn from example, that to anticipate is to court diſappointment; that to hope is rational—but to poſſeſs the mind of principles of virtue and contentment, is the moſt ſublime and ſubſtantial happineſs that can be enjoyed by ſublunary beings.

SKETCH OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

THURSDAY, April 3.

The committee appointed on the 7th of February laſt, whether any & what alterations are neceſſary, in the acts "for regiſtering and recording ſhips or veſſels"—"for enrolling and licenſing ſhips and veſſels" and "for the collection of the duties impoſed by law on goods, wares and merchandize, and on the tonnage of ſhips or veſſels," were directed to report a bill or bills.

A meſſage from the Preſident of the United States, notified his approbation and ſignature of the act "transferring for a limited time the juriſdiction of the circuit to the diſtrict court of New-Hampſhire, and aſſigning certain duties in reſpect to invalid penſioners, to the attorney of the ſaid diſtrict.

In committee of the whole, on the bill to encourage the recruiting ſervice; amendments were reported and agreed to, and the bill was ordered to be engroſſed.

A meſſage from the Senate informed the Houſe, that the Preſident did this day approve & ſign an act which originated in the Senate, entitled, "an act to authorize the Preſident of the United States in certain caſes, to alter the place of holding a ſeſſion of Congreſs."

In committee of the whole on the motion of the 27th of February laſt, providing for the payment of intereſt on the balances credited certain ſtates, in the books of the treaſury, and alſo for the payment, by annual inſtalments of the balances due from ſundry ſtates, on a final ſettlement of accounts between the United States and individual ſtates.

Progreſs reported.

FRIDAY, April 4.

The following was communicated by the Preſident of the United States.

[TRANSLATION.]

Philadelphia the 7th Germinal, 2d year of the French Republic, one and indiviſible.

Jh. Faucher, Miniſter Plenipotentiary of the French Republic,

To Mr. Randolph Secretary of State of the United States.

As you are about to lay before the Preſident a ſtatement of the claims relative to the vexations and ſpoliations which your commerce has experienced, you will doubtleſs receive with pleaſure ſome eclairciſſements on the complaints well or ill founded, which have been brought againſt the privateers and two ſhips of war of the French Republic. You will not obſerve with leſs pleaſure in my reply, that the National Convention has already done juſtice to ſome of the demands of the merchants of the United States, and are now occupied in ſatisfying ſome others.

In the liſt of complaints againſt the Republic of France the complainants urge that the *French privateers do not leſs harraſs your commerce than thoſe of the Engliſh.*

To this aſſertion I anſwer by two obſervations which I ſubmit to your impartiality.

1. It is now ſome time ſince any more privateers have ſailed out of the ports of France, and the number of thoſe which have been armed in our Iſlands is not to be compared with thoſe pirates which the Iſland of Bermuda alone ſends forth.

2. If any of your merchants have ſuffered any injury by the conduct of our privateers, (a thing which would be contrary to the intention and expreſs orders of the Republic) they may with confidence, addreſs themſelves to the French government, which will never refuſe juſtice to thoſe whoſe claims ſhall be legal.

I feel a pleaſure in thinking, and ſaying to you, that it is not the fault of the French, if commercial property, even of enemy-nations, has not been reſpected amidſt the horrors of war.

This propoſition of natural right was made by one of our legiſlative aſſemblies to the Britiſh, who rejected it.

2dly. It is imputed to *two of our ſhips of war that they have committed enormities on your veſſels.*

Should the fact be proved, the captains of thoſe two veſſels are as culpable towards France as they are towards the United States, for having acted in a manner contrary to the inſtructions they have received: The government, upon information of the crime, will moſt certainly puniſh the authors of it. It would be unjuſt to accuſe a nation generally for the act of ſome individuals, when that nation diſavows their conduct, and repairs the wrongs which they have committed.

3dly. Certain acts of *oppreſſion in the courts of admiralty are complained of.*

The oppreſſive acts of the admiralty courts need no longer to be complained of, ſince on the claims of merchants of the United States the Convention on the 8th November laſt, paſſed a decree giving to the executive council the power of judging of the validity or invalidity of prizes.

It is as follows:

The National Convention after having heard the report of the committee of Public Safety, decrees that all diſputes ariſen, or which may ariſe, on the validity or invalidity of prizes made by privateers, ſhall be decided, by way of adminiſtration, by the proviſory Executive Council. The decree of the 14th February, (O. S.) attributing the judgment of theſe matters to the commercial tribunals is repealed.

Copy agreeable to the original,
JH. FAUCHET.

The 4th allegation, would require a long diſcuſſion which I ſhall not undertake here.—I ſhall only indulge myſelf in this ſingle reflection, that the horrible ſyſtem of violating the law of nations in order to ſtarve a people who cannot be conquered by force of arms, has not been invented by France, and that it would be as unjuſt as barbarous, to require that ſhe ſhould allow proviſions to paſs to her enemies, while thoſe deſtined for her are taken by them.

As to the embargo on American veſſels, imperious circumſtances, the ſalvation of the country have impoſed that meaſure; but the intereſts of no one will be injured: and to convince you of this, I recite an extract of a letter which I have juſt received from Citizen Tallien Repreſentative of the people at Bordeaux.

It is poſſible, he writes me, "That ſome malevolent perſons may make uſe of this pretext (the embargo) to diſturb the harmony exiſting between the Americans and us; or might repreſent this meaſure as a violation of treaties between the two nations; the intereſt of individuals may for a moment cauſe the general intereſt to diſappear. It is then to you brave Republican and the true friend of your country, that we muſt conſign the care of defending it to Congreſs, (ſhould the meaſure happen to be there calumniated) ſay to our brethren that it is the intention of the Committee of Public Safety, the actual centre of the French government, to indemnify all the owners or captains who by the operation of the embargo have been obliged to remain a length of time in France, and that the propoſitions which ſoon will be made to them in the name of the committee will be advantageous to both nations. In ſhort, my friend, uſe every means of a frank Republican negociator to convince our brethren the Americans, that when occupied concerning the aggregate intereſts of the nation, we do not forget theirs, and they may be aſſured that they will always find in us faithful obſervers of the treaties made with nations worthy of liberty.

The fifth and laſt allegation is that a contract the payment of which having been ſtipulated in caſh, has been made in aſſignats; I am unacquainted with the fact, but I am aſſured, that it is the intention of the National Convention not to permit any injuſtice, and to repair ſuch as ſhall have been committed.

I conclude my reflections; not doubting, Sir, but that they will be received with the ſame intereſts as would be excited in France by the obſervations of our allies, to whom I always with new pleaſure renew the aſſurance of the moſt perfect fraternity and eternal friendſhip on the part of the people of France.

JH. FAUCHET.

Faithfully tranſlated from the original 29th March, 1794, by
G. TAYLOR, Junior.

Philadelphia, April 3d, 1794.

SIR,

YOU do me no more than juſtice, in believing, that I receive with pleaſure the explanations, which your letter of the 29th ult. contains. They inſpire me with full confidence, that my repreſentations on each complaint will be treated with candor; and aſſure me of redreſs, as far as truth will ſupport my demands.

On my part, permit me here to repeat what I have expreſſed in my letter on the vexations of our commerce, that my enquiry into the facts did not go beyond the allegations of the parties intereſted. My view was to preſent a ſummary only of the ſubjects, of the remonſtrances, lodged in my office, reſerving the proofs for our interviews on the adjuſtment of the claims of retribution; delivering no opinion, how far the charges were ſupported by evidence, and above all, not imputing to the French Republic the unauthorized miſconduct of its ſhips of war.

I have the honor, Sir, to be with great reſpect and eſteem,

Your moſt obedient ſervant,
EDM. RANDOLPH.

The Miniſter Plenipotentiary of the French Republic.

True Copy,
GEORGE TAYLOR, Jun.

An ACT *to provide a Naval Armament.*

WHEREAS the depredations committed by the Algerine corſairs on the commerce of the United States, render it neceſſary that a naval force ſhould be provided for its protection:

Section 1. *BE it therefore enacted by the Senate and Houſe of Repreſentatives of the United States of America, in Congreſs aſſembled*, That the Preſident of the United States be authoriſed to provide, by purchaſe or otherwiſe, equip and employ four ſhips to carry forty-four guns each, and two ſhips to carry thirty-ſix guns each.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That there ſhall be employed on board each of the ſaid ſhips of forty-four guns, one Captain, four Lieutenants, one Lieutenant of marines, one Chaplain, one Surgeon and two ſurgeon's mates; and in each of the ſhips of thirty-ſix guns, one Captain, three Lieutenants, one Lieutenant of marines, one Surgeon, and one Surgeon's Mate, who ſhall be appointed and commiſſioned in like manner as other officers of the United States are.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That there ſhall be employed in each of the ſaid ſhips, the following warrant officers, who ſhall be appointed by the Preſident of the United States, to wit; one ſailing-maſter, one purſer, one boatſwain, one gunner, one ſail-maker, one carpenter, and eight midſhipmen; and the following petty officers who ſhall be appointed by the captains of the ſhips, reſpectively, in which they are to be employed, viz. two Maſter's mates, one Captain's clerk, two Boatſwain's mates, one cockſwain, one ſail-maker's mate, two gunner's mates, one yeoman of the gun-room, nine quarter-gunners, (and for the four large ſhips) two additional quarter-gunners, two carpenter's mates, one armourer, one ſteward, one cooper, one maſter-at-arms, and one cook.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That the crews of each of the ſaid ſhips of forty-four guns, ſhall conſiſt of one hundred and

fifty sea men, one hundred and three midshipmen ordinary seamen, one sergeant, one corporal, one drum, one fife, and fifty marines; and that the crews of each of the said ships of thirty-six guns, shall consist of one hundred and thirty able seamen and midshipmen, ninety ordinary seamen, one sergeant, two corporals, one drum and fife, and forty marines, over and above the officers herein before mentioned.

Sec. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby empowered, to provide by purchase or otherwise, in lieu of the said six ships, a naval force not exceeding, in the whole, that by this act directed, so that no ship thus provided, shall carry less than thirty-two guns; or he may so provide any proportion thereof, which in his discretion he may think proper.

Sec. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That the pay and subsistence of the respective commissioned and warrant officers, be, as follows: A Captain, seventy five dollars per month, and six rations per day: A lieutenant, forty dollars per month and three rations per day; a lieutenant of marines, twenty-six dollars per month, and two rations per day; a Chaplain, forty dollars per month, and two rations per day; a sailing-master, forty dollars per month, two rations per day; a surgeon, fifty dollars per month, and two rations per day; a surgeon's mate, thirty dollars per month, and two rations per day; a purser, forty dollars per month, and two rations per day; a boatswain, fourteen dollars per month, and two rations per day; a gunner, fourteen dollars per month, and two rations per day; a sail maker, fourteen dollars per month, and two rations per day; a carpenter, fourteen dollars per month, and two rations per day.

Sec. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That the pay to be allowed to the petty officers, midshipmen, seamen, ordinary seamen, and mariners, shall be fixed by the President of the United States: *Provided*, That the whole sum to be given for the whole pay aforesaid, shall not exceed twenty-seven thousand dollars per month, and that each of the said persons shall be entitled to one ration per day.

Sec. 8. *And be it further enacted*, That the ration shall consist of, as follows: Sunday, one pound of bread one pound and a half of beef, and half a pint of rice: Monday, one pound of bread, one pound of pork, half a pint of peas or beans, and four ounces of cheese: Tuesday, one pound of bread one pound and an half of beef, and one pound of potatoes or turnips, and pudding: Wednesday, one pound of bread, two ounces of butter, or in lieu thereof, six ounces of molasses, four ounces of cheese, and half a pint of rice: Thursday, one pound of bread, one pound of pork, and half a pint of peas or beans: Friday, one pound of bread, one pound of salt fish, two ounces of butter or one gill of oil, and one pound of potatoes: Saturday, one pound of bread, one pound of pork, half a pint of peas or beans, and four ounces of cheese. And there shall also be allowed one half pint of distilled spirits per day, or in lieu thereof, one quart of beer per day, to each ration.

Sec. 9 *Provided always, and be it further enacted*, That if peace shall take place between the United States and the Regency of Algiers, that no further proceeding be had under this act.

Approved, &c. &c.—March the twenty-seventh, 1794.

LONDON, January 22.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Tuesday, January 21.

This day his Majesty came to the house of Peers, and being in his royal robes, seated on the Throne with the usual solemnity, Sir Francis Molyneax, Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod, was sent with a message from, his Majesty to the House of Commons, commanding their attendance in the House of Peers. The Commons being come thither accordingly, his Majesty was pleased to make the following most gracious speech:

"*My Lords and Gentlemen*,

"The circumstance, under which you are now assembled require your most serious attention.

"We are engaged in a contest, on the issue of which depend the maintenance of our constitution, laws, and religion, and the security of all civil society.

"You must have observed, with satisfaction, the advantages which have been obtained by the arms of the allied powers, and the change which has taken place in the general situation of Europe, since the commencement of the war. The United Provinces have been protected from invasion. The Austrian Netherlands have been recovered and maintained; and places of considerable importance have been acquired on the frontiers of France. The recapture of Mentz, and the subsequent successes of the allied armies on the Rhine, have, notwithstanding the advantages recently obtained by the enemy in that quarter, proved highly beneficial to the common cause. Powerful efforts have been made by my allies in the south of Europe.—The temporary possession of the town and port of Toulon has greatly distressed the operations of my enemies; and in the evacuation of that place an important and decisive blow has been given to their naval power, by the distinguished conduct, abilities, and spirit of my commanders, officers and forces both by sea and land.

"The French have been driven from their possessions and fishery at Newfoundland; and important and valuable acquisitions have been made both in the East and West-Indies.

"At sea, our superiority has been undisputed, and our commerce so effectually protected, that the losses sustained have been inconsiderable in proportion to its extent and to the captures made on the contracted trade of the enemy.

"The circumstances by which the further progress of the allies has hitherto been impeded, not only proved the necessity of vigor and perseverence on our part, but at the same time confirm the expectation of success. Our enemies have derived the means of temporary exertion, from a system which has enabled them to dispose arbitrarily of the lives and property of numerous people and which openly violates every justice, humanity and religion. But the efforts, productive as they necessarily have been of internal discontent and confusion, have also tended rapidly to exhaust the national and real strength of that country.

"Although I cannot but regret the necessary continuance of the war, I should ill consult the essential interest of my power if I were desirous of peace, on any grounds but such as may provide for their premanent safety, and for the independence and security of Europe. The attainment of these ends is still obstructed by the prevalence of a system in France, equally incompatible with the happiness of that country, and with the tranquility of all other nations.

"Under this impression I thot proper to make a declaration of the views and principle by which I am guided. I have ordered a copy of this declaration to be laid before you, together with copies of several conventions and treaties with different powers, by which you will perceive how large a part of Europe is united in a cause of such general concern.

"I reflect, with unspeakable satisfaction, on the steady loyalty and firm attachment to the established constitution and government, which, notwithstanding the continued efforts employed to mislead and to seduce, have been generally prevalent amongst all ranks of my people. These sentiments have been eminently manifested in the zeal and alacrity of the militia to provide for our internal defence, and the distinguished bravery and spirit displayed on every occasion by my forces, both by sea and land: They have maintained the lustre of the British name, and have shewn themselves worthy of the blessings, which it is the object of all our exertions to preserve."

"*Gentlemen of the House of Commons*,

"I have ordered the necessary estimates and accounts to be laid before you; and I am persuaded you will be ready to make such provisions as the exigencies of the times may require.—I feel too sensible the repeated proofs which I have received of the affection of my subjects, not to lament the necessity of any additional burthens. It is however a great consolation to me to observe the favourable state of the revenue, and complete success of the measure which was last year adopted, for removing the embarrasments affecting commercial credit.

"Great as must be the extent of our exertions, I trust you will be enabled to provide for them in such a manner as to avoid any pressure which could be severely felt by my people.

"*My Lords and Gentlemen*,

"In all your deliberations you will undoubtedly bear in mind the true grounds and origin of the war.

"An attack was made on us and our allies, founded on principles which tend to destroy all property, to subvert the laws and religion of every civilized nation, and to introduce universally that wild and destructive system of rapine, anarchy, and impiety, the effects of which, as they have already been manifested in France, furnish a dreadful but useful lesson to the present age and posterity.

"It only remains for us to continue to persevere in our united exertions, their discontinuance or relaxation could hardly procure even a short interval of delusive repose, and could never terminate in security or peace. Impressed with the necessity of defending all that is most dear to us, and relying, as we may with confidence, on the valour and resources of the nation, on the combined efforts of so large a part of Europe, and above all, on the inconestable justice of our cause, let us render our conduct a contrast to that of our enemies, and by cultivating and practising the principles of humanity and the duties of religion, endeavour to merit the continuance of the divine favour and protection, which have been so eminently experienced by these Kingdoms."

NEW YORK April 7.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in New-Port, to a merchant in this city, dated the 29th March, 1794.

"Inclosed you have a copy of the British king's new instructions to his ships of war, &c. which came to hand by a schooner from Dominico in 17 days, bringing 10 American captains whose vessels and cargoes were condemned after those new instructions had arrived there, with seventeen more in one day."

We are authorised to add, that the new instructions were shewn in court before the condemnation had taken place.

PHILADELPHIA, April 7.

There is a report in town, that a truce between France and Spain has taken place.

Mr. Dayton this day gave notice, that he should call up his proposition, for the sequestration of British property, to-morrow.

APRIL 8.

Letters from New-York by this day's mail say, that reports are received, by vessels from the West-Indies, that a French fleet is arrived there.

We have since learnt from the best authority, that the above account is true, and that in the fleet are seven sail of the line.

The consideration of Mr. Dayton's motion for the sequestration of British property was further postponed this day.

Mr. Murray, this day, in the House of Representatives of the United States, moved for a committee to bring in a bill to fortify the city of Annapolis—He stated the importance of a small Fort at that place, as its protection related to the safety of the Records and state papers, of the state Treasury—of the wealth of the city, and of the navigation of the Bay of Chesapeak—after a short debate the motion was carried, and a committee appointed.

Mr. Sedgwick, yesterday in the House of Representatives reported, from the committee to whom certain resolutions had been referred to render more efficient the force of the United States, a bill to detach 80,000 men from the militia; a bill to raise a corps of artillerists and engineers, and a bill to augment the military force of the United States by raising 25,000 rank and file additional troops.

These bills were twice read; ordered to be be printed and committed for Thursday next.

This morning between three and four o'clock, a fire broke out in the Brewery in Brewer's alley, near Vine street, which, notwithstanding every exertion was made to extinguish it, entirely consumed the inside of the building, with the contents.

Extract of a letter from a merchant of eminence in Boston, to his correspondent in this city, dated March 31.

"The embargo, laid on at this moment, has checked the feelings of those, who much depended upon the late news from England: But I hope Congress will soon have the pleasure of repealing that act; having full reason to believe that the court of Great-Britain will in future observe a fair and impartial neutrality towards us."

Another letter to the same gentleman, says, "the embargo took place yesterday, and put a stop to several vessels which were ready for sea; this measure no doubt was expected to produce good, and we are satisfied with it, tho' there don't now appear any necessity for the continuance of it."

Another to the same says, "the embargo took place the 29th at nine o'clock in the evening, and the merchants appeared perfectly satisfied that it is a judicious measure; we presume there will not be occasion to continue it long, and that it is not to operate to the obstruction of the coasting trade."

BALTIMORE, April 9.

Yesterday a report prevailed in town, "That Mr. Pinckney, ambassador at the court of Great-Britain from the United States, had left London in disgust and arrived in France"—but without any foundation—What gave rise to the above report was, Mrs. Pinckney's having wrote that she was about sending her children to France for their improvement in the French language.

By sundry letters received last evening, per mail, from London, we are informed, that every thing in that quarter, bears the appearance of a war between England and America—that all orders given out for goods for this country, not executed, were suspended—That the French republicans, in their glorious struggle, were almost every where victorious—and it was the decided opinion of many, that, in spite of the feeble efforts of *tottering monarchy*, they would finally establish their freedom.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Liverpool, to his friend in this town, dated December 30.

"Many privateers are now fitting out here to cruise for American vessels bound to Germany and France. The American consul here informed me this day, that 30 sail of American vessels have been brought into British ports since the commencement of the war, and that not one farthing has been paid for either freight or cargo."

RICHMOND, April 14.

The merchants of Salem in their memorial to Congress, relative to the depredations committed on American commerce by the British, they state the amount of their losses, by the detention of nineteen vessels belonging to that port, at 289,800 dollars. They promise to support such measures as Congress may deem necessary in the present crisis with their lives and all the property of which they have not been deprived.

Verbal accounts from London, to January 16, are, that finally, after having been kept a profound *secret* for a long time, the *disastrous* expedition at TOULON was *fully known*, and had caused *John Bull* to groan and swear and dance most vehemently; the mortification of the beef eaters of old England was so great, that to revenge themselves they *nobly*, in a *respectable* mob approached Lord *Howe*'s house, and threw stones at his windows!—*Heroic* BRITISH mode of *ascertaining* the FREEDOM and DIGNITY of the nation!——[N. York paper.]

Delegates chosen for the next General Assembly of this Commonwealth.

Thomas Clarke and Charles M. Hall, Esquires, Campbell.

Joseph Hayden and Elias Langham, Esqrs; Fluvanna.

George Keith Taylor and James Cureton, Esqrs; Prince George.

Mat. Page and Archibald Magill, Esqrs; Frederick.

Colonel John Harvie, for this City;—The following is a state of the poll;

For Col. John Harvie,	73
Doct. William Foushee,	66
Mr. Henry Banks,	19

Messrs. PLEASANTS & Co.

DISAGREEABLE as it must be to the feelings of an individual to impede the current of public information by introducing into your useful paper the history of a private controversy, yet from the peculiar circumstances of my case I hope to stand excused by the public, as it is the only means left in my power to eradicate from their minds the improper impressions which a late prosecution against me may have made; in which my reputation as an honest man has been questioned—the facts attending the prosecution above alluded to are as follow.

On the 20th day of Nov. 1793, Mr. Jacob Micheaux my prosecutor, was indebted to Messrs. Cochran and Davison in the sum of £.5 15 5, together with the said Davison, applied to me as a neighbour and friend to become a trustee for them of one mare the property of the said Micheaux, which office I undertook, and accordingly a deed of trust was executed, by which I was impowered to sell the said mare whenever required by the said Cochran & Davison to discharge the debt aforesaid. Some few months after this, being informed that Mr. Micheaux was about to remove from this county, I went to his house to demand possession of the said mare agreeable to the said deed, when he refused to deliver her, and rode off in great haste. Messrs. Cochran & Davison being informed of this, requested me immediately to execute the said deed of trust, by advertising the said mare and making sale of her; upon this application having obtained possession of the said mare, I proceeded to advertise her for sale as required—when the day appointed for the sale arrived, Mr. Micheaux attended, and being unwilling his mare should be sold, proposed to give security for the payment of the debt, if she could be released—to this proposition, Messrs. Cochran and Davison readily acceded, and having obtained other security for their debt, they delivered up the said mare to Mr. Micheaux together with his Deed of Trust, and all matters were settled apparently in an amicable manner; when, to my very great surprise, a few days afterwards, I was saluted by the Sheriff of Fluvanna County, with a warrant to apprehend me for horse stealing; by whom I was carried before two magistrates, who sat together on my trial, and on the above evidence I was discharged.—This, Sirs, is a true statement of the circumstances attending this business, and I shall submit it without a comment to the public to judge whose conduct has been most reprehensible, Mr. Jacob Micheaux's, or,

Your very humble servant,

BENJAMIN BRADSHAW.

Fluvanna, April 12, 1794. [131]

THE subscriber has opened TAVERN in the house lately occupied by Mr. James Sharp, upon Shockoe Hill, opposite the Capitol—Those of his friends or the public, who may favor him with their company, may rely on every exertion being made to render their accommodations agreeable; having taken the steps previously necessary to that end, he flatters himself, that he shall be enabled to do so.——He will take a few boarders on moderate termes.

JOHN TINSLEY, junior.

Richmond, April 15, 1794. 3w

BY LAST NIGHT's MAIL.

Rejoice REPUBLICANS! Rejoice!

From the Norfolk and Portsmouth General Advertiser of Tuesday last.

"On Saturday evening last, a brig arrived in Hampton Roads in twenty-seven days from Rochfort. We are sorry that the want of time prevents our giving the accounts bro't by this vessel at full length: Suffice it to say, we have received a confirmation of the RE-CAPTURE of OSTEND, CONDE & VALENCIENNES: Also, that seventy sail of MERCHANTMEN, belonging to the CORK FLEET, under convoy of two sail of the line and five frigates, had, not knowing of the RECAPTURE of TOULON, gone into that port, and were seized by the FRENCH.—And we can with confidence add, that the accounts in general, are such as cannot fail inspiring every patriotic breast with the highest satisfaction: We hope soon to lay before our readers the answer made by the National Convention to the tyrants combined against France, which was received by the aforesaid brig from Rochfort, is now in the hands of a translator, and will be published as soon as possible.

LONDON, January 21.

It is remarkable that the Portuguese, who, for very many years, have not met an enemy in the field, should have beat the French the very first time they came to blows with them; and, though raw in arms, made those troops fly, who had more than once routed the best troops of Spain. But this is an age of novelties.

The following particulars of the action in which they were thus successful is too authentic, and too glorious to the troops, and to some of our countrymen who acted with them, not to be made known to the public—The letter which brought the intelligence to England was dated the 4th of December.

"The Portuguese troops recently relieved General Ricardos from a disagreeable dilemma, in which he had suffered the French to out-general him. The French having taken a circuitous march, had secured a post, and fortified it on and near a bridge, in a defile where the general was marching through, to effect a junction with the other troops, and by which means he was cut off. General Ricardos was consequently reduced to the necessity of cutting his way through, or laying down his arms. Information having by some means been conveyed to Gen. Forbes, they (the Portuguese) lost not a moment in coming to General Ricardo's relief, and attacked the French with such steady bravery, that they carried the pass, took many cannon and prisoners, and effectually relieved the Spanish General.

"General Forbes had his horse killed by a cannon ball. He then led on the main body on foot, and gained the day. He was personally assisted by the Duke of Northumberland. Much praise is due to Col. Clavière, who led on the 2d Porte regiment, and whose conduct in a great measure secured the success of the day."

BOSTON, April 2.

Mr. JOHN W. BLANCHARD,

FROM BOURDEAUX, Jan 4.

"The National representatives have given 300,000 livres,* to be distributed among the American matters, and I hear that to-morrow they are to give 100,000 livres more for the same purpose.

E. DREW."

* About 100 dollars for each ship.

NEW YORK, April 9.

The Captain of a brig arrived yesterday in 18 days from Martinique, informs us, that the British forces had NOT got possession of Fort Bourbon, in Martinique, on the 20th March, they were erecting new batteries against it every day. A great mortality prevailed in the British fleet, and among their troops on land;—Sick and wounded were carried in great numbers every day to the hospitals. Upwards of 50 sail of Americans lay in St. Pierre's. Two Captains whose vessels were taken from them in Martinique, came passengers in the above brig; one belonging to Philadelphia, the other to Providence, R. I. All the American sailors are confined in a prison ship, except 60, who were pressed on board the fleet.

Captain Rock informs us that the French fleet had not sailed from the Chesapeak four days ago.

It is reported that the Ambuscade frigate lately fell in with the Hussar, British frigate, and a Bermudian privateer, which she engaged both together, and after an obstinate battle, took, and sent them into that port, they safely arrived last Thursday.

*** No port is mentioned in the N. York paper.

PHILADELPHIA, April 9.

By a letter from New-York, dated Monday last, it appears that eight sail of French ships of the line had arrived in the West-Indies from Brest, with 5000 soldiers, which had, it is said, blokaded the English fleet there.

By the following paragraph from the Morning Chronicle of the 11th January, it appears to be understood in London, that the British Government must pay all damages, in consequence of the detention and condemnation of our vessels, in the West Indies, &c.

Ministers, we are happy to hear, on the representations of American merchants, that they had done what if persisted in, must inevitably bring on a war with America, have revoked the order for making prize of all ships laden with the produce of French colonies, or carrying provisions to French colonies—on the expense and disgrace they have incurred by that order, we shall take an easy occasion of making some remarks.

April 10. In the House of Representatives on Tuesday last, after some observations on the distresses of our seamen who have been captured in the West-Indies, Mr. Sherbourne laid on the table the following resolution:

Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to appoint two or more persons to repair with all convenient speed to the islands of the West-Indies, for the purpose of collecting and aiding in their return to the United States, such American seamen as have been captured and carried to those islands by the ships or cruisers of any foreign nation. And that the persons who may be so appointed be further authorised and directed to assist all captains, supercargoes or agents of any American vessels that have been or may be captured and carried to said islands for trial, in the legal defence of their vessels and property.

BALTIMORE, April 12.

The latest news from Wayne's army is by letters dated Cincinnati, March 6th. The Indian flag, White-eyes, &c. had given reason to expect 30 chiefs to treat, with all the prisoners amongst them to be with General Wayne by the 14th of February. The General in order to give them a good impression of our force, was at the expense of bringing the cavalry from Kentucky, where they were wintering. But no Indians had appeared. It is most probable the British discovering their intention, have had a talk, and have removed their dissatisfaction, and encouraged them to continue war. This would seem to be confirmed by the accounts via New-York. Ensign Bradshaw and Lieut. Huston had fallen in a duel. They fought with rifled barrel pistols, at ten paces distance. Both fell at the same instant.—Bradshaw shot through the breast: Huston in the side. The former expired after a few convulsions, the latter languished two days. The cause of the difference, some trifling misunderstanding, and altercation of words.

General Wayne had prepared to march to Au-Glaize river, where there were said to be 2000 Indians collected. The Miami towns were deserted, so that it was unnecessary to pursue the same route which Gen. St. Clair had intended.

[Pittsburg Gazette.]

From the Albany Register.

CRISIS.

To Sir Guy C———, alias Lord Dorchester, generalissimo of the two Canadas, admiral of the same, &c. &c. &c.

THE insidious and blood thirsty speech, which you have lately belched forth, to various tribes of Indians, is a proof that neither experience nor *stripes* have taught you wisdom.

One would suppose that after having been hunted round the wilds of Canada, in '75, like a beast of prey, by the sons of liberty of the United States—after having been exalted to the supreme command of a conquered British army, in New-York in '83, for the disgraceful purpose *only* of stealing off with them from the shores of Columbia—after having seen your royal master totter upon his throne—That a man of Sir Guy's consummate prudence, would not have been the first to sound forth the bloody trumpet of war; and to open the door to fresh scenes of desolation and destruction.

As the speedy downfal of a British throne, is an event as certain as any thing that can come within the scale of human probabilities; this rash and unguarded step of yours, appears one of the strong chain of causes (in the hands of a just GOD) which will inevitably lead to the annihilation, at least, of all your possessions in this western hemisphere. We know well, sir, that the fate of your corrupt master hangs upon a thread. We know, also, that the body of the people in Canada, instructed by experience, wish to be emancipated from British shackles, & to form the northern link in our federal chain.

And you, sir, ought to know, that in throwing the gauntlet, in this insulting and savage manner, you effectually bring down disgrace & confusion upon your hoary head.

You ought also to know, that in your second essay, with your legion of out-casts, savages, negroes, and such other infernals as you can muster—you have not the feeble population of colonies, and a divided people, without energy, system or experience, or resources, to contend with—but a population of at least double, and in resources and experience at least tenfold greater than in '75.

The moment the fatal blow is struck, all America will be instantly cemented into one mighty and determined phalanx, animated with one heart; excepting a few score of disaffected and impure royal bloods, of which we shall probably purge our country, and send them to you as a reinforcement; for, rest assured, a doubtful character will no longer find a resting place here, to contaminate our free air with his fool breath.

In your insidious speech, you talk of our breaking over the line drawn in '83, as familiarly as if the fact in reality existed, whereas your own conscience tells you otherwise.

You know, sir, we have never, in one instance, attempted to extend beyond the limits settled by the treaty—and you know, also, that the very first violation of that treaty was made by yourself, in smuggling off negroes from New York, in express contravention of said treaty; perhaps looking forward, with a prophetic spirit, to the present *crisis*, to have a black reinforcement at Nova Scotia, to gratify a predilection you have long evinced, for the various shades of the the human skin.

Should this be the fact, perhaps some new Saratoga will yet grace the motley chequered collection, with sir Guy, of old, at their head. If some states, prior to the establishment of our national government, have violated the treaty of peace, by throwing obstacles in the way of British merchants recovering their debts; you will recollect at the same time, that you previously refused to renounce the posts; and that by the operation of the federal government, the obstacles, on our part, were removed, and, with their removal, your pretext. But in this, as in your royal master's affecting to interfere in the affairs of France, for the farcical establishment of "*rational liberty*," and in the same moment conniving in renouncing the innocent people of Poland to the rapacious jaws of the abandoned w——e of Petersburg, and the proud despot of Prussia—we find neither shame, truth nor virtue form any part of his present character, or the corrupted mass or sycophants, who hover around his *trembling throne*.

I shall at present take my leave with reminding you, that it was owing to your Indian allies, that the army of Burgoyne fell—and should you persist in your iniquitous plan of engaging those tawny devils, in human shape, once more on the same diabolical business—the ultimate consequence may be easily foreseen. The virtuous people of these states, armed with the "RIGHTS OF MAN" in one hand, and the sword of justice in the other, will pour in their exasperated myriads upon you in every quarter, like a deluge, and annihilate your motley collection at a blow.

You will please to recollect the affair of miss M'Crea, and its consequences—and we shall carry in our fronts a detestation for allies who regard old age, beauty, youth, nay innocence itself, as so many incentives to inflame their infernal thirst for blood, and render their efforts more eager, and whose only glory consists in scalping.

The Ghost of Montgomery.

☞ *Caution.*

LOST or MISLAID, a BOND given by *John Russell*, of Hanover county, to me, for forty pounds—I forewarn all persons from taking the said bond, as I have received payment in full for the same.

GEORGE WINSTON.

Richmond, April 16, 1794.

THE SUBSCRIBER, who is the only surviving Trustee of the late Colonel BYRD, being anxious to settle the affairs of the Trust-Estate, so far, as he is concerned with it, begs leave to call upon the fortunate Adventurers in Colonel BYRD's LOTTERY, who have not yet received Deeds for their Lots, to produce their TICKETS at the EAGLE-TAVERN in the City of RICHMOND, on the TWENTIETH DAY of JUNE next, when and where the Subscriber will attend for the purpose of making Deeds to the persons entitled thereto.

AND as there are many valuable LOTS in the Towns of RICHMOND and MANCHESTER (the legal title whereof being in the Subscriber) which he wishes to sell for the benefit of Col. BYRD's ESTATE, he hereby gives notice, that he will be ready to treat with any person or persons, who may incline to purchase them, at the place and time above-mentioned.

CHARLES CARTER.

Hanover Jockey-Club Races

WILL take place at Hanover Court-house on the 27th of May next, agreeable to the rules of the said club. Good sport and ticket balls each night of the race. Those gentlemen who wish to have private rooms, will come forward or drop a line to the subscriber previous to the races.

JEREMIAH RAWLINS.

Hanover Courthouse, March 31, 1794.

NOTICE.

THAT on the second day of June next, the Trustees, agreeable to an act of the last Assembly, will proceed to sell the LOTS laid off in the town of New Canton, the purchasers giving bond and security for payment of one half in six months, the other half in twelve months from the date of the sale—Ten per cent. will be allowed for ready cash payments.

THE TRUSTEES.

Buckingham, March 26, 1794.

N. B. New Canton is situated on James river, near the lower end of Buckingham county, on the land of William Cannon, about sixteen miles above that flourishing town of Carterfville, and hath a rich neighbourhood around it, about two miles from the main country road leading down by Carterfville to Manchester; it lies a few miles below the Seven Islands and all the worst of the navigation of James river, to which place roads may be had from the upper neighbouring counties and to the south western part of this country: equal to any so high up the state; from the goodness whereof there have been brought and waggoned to the place where the town and inspection is now established, from 200 to 300 hogsheads of tobacco, for several years past to be carried down the river. (o a w 8f)

The thorough-bred

HORSE

LAMPLIGHTER

WILL stand at my stable and cover Mares the ensuing season, at FOUR GUINEAS the season, to be paid when the mares are taken away; which will commence on the first day of March and expire on the last day of July.—Good and extensive pasturage grats, but will not be answerable for escapes or accidents.

LAMPLIGHTER is a beautiful bay, full 15¼ hands high, elegantly formed, & possessed of as many running points as any horse on the continent: His extraordinary performances last fall, at the Bowling-Green when opposed and beat the two best running horses in America, Mr Butler's famous running mare Camilla, and Mr. John Tayloe's horse Bell-Air, justly entitle him to be ranked among the best running horses ever known in this country. To prove him a sure foal-getter, it will be necessary to remark, that nineteen twentieths of the mares he covered last season are now heavy with foal.—In addition to the season it will be expected that an half dollar, will be given for the Groom when each mare is taken away.

LAMPLIGHTER was got by the imported horse Medley, his dam by Lonsdale, out of Col. Braxton's imported mare Kitty Fisher.

W. LEWIS.
P. THILMAN.

Warner-Hall, Gloucester, March 1st, 1794. } o. w. 6w.

Thomas Rutherfoord,

Has just received by the ADVENTURE, from *Liverpool*, a cargo of

S A L T,

WHICH he will sell on moderate terms and will allow the most liberal price for good Tobacco, in payment, or in discount of debts, as it is immediately wanted for said vessel.

He has still on hand an assortment of

DRY GOODS,

To the amount of about One Thousand Pounds Sterling cost, consisting principally of the most saleable articles, which, as he is very desirous of closing sales by Christmas, he will dispose of on very favorable terms.

Richmond, Nov. 30, 1793.

THE subscriber is inclined to sell a term of six years, in the noted place of public resort, known by the name of HEALING SPRINGS, about 32 miles from Richmond, with a valuable mill and 500 acres of good farming land: upon the premises there are all necessary buildings suitable for a public house, to which purpose they have been for some time appropriated; it is needless to say more on the properties of a place so well known.

He is also inclined to sell a variety of GENTEEL FURNITURE, consisting of mahogany tables and chairs.—Also all other articles of household furniture—beds, bedsteads, &c. in which, provided a sale of the premises takes place, a very great bargain will be given, by ROBERT HOOPS.

February 27, 1794.

From THOMAS's MASSACHUSETTS SPY.

WHILST anxious mortals strive in vain
The *summum bonum* to obtain,
Each takes a different way;
Their aims are level'd in the dark;
Their arrows fall before the mark,
Or far beyond it stray.

The miser heaps up golden ore,
Surveys the glitt'ring mammon o'er,
And thinks he's gain'd the prize.
His bliss, alas! is soon destroy'd;
His treasures vanish unenjoyed,
Or he repining dies.

Others pursue the path of fame,
Striving to gain a lasting name,
Toil up the steep ascent;
Whilst the last blast that scandal breathes,
Mildews their never-fading wreathes,
And mars their true content.

Some men from wine to women fly,
And centre their felicity,
In things that always change;
In search of constancy they rove,
Through all the labyrinths of love,
And still are doom'd to range.

The fickle boy with double darts,
And bitter and a sweet imparts,
To every human soul:
With so much gaul the honey's mix'd,
That, when we think our joys are fix'd,
We loathe the tasted bowl.

GOD, who is love, decreed it so,
Lest we should fix on things below,
And never look to him;
Who only has the power to bless,
From whom derives all happiness,
The fountain and the stream.

A BLACKSMITH.

The CHARMS of NATURE.

THE cheek enros'd with crimson die,
The blush of maiden hue,
The spark that watons in the eye,
And lip of pearly dew:

II.

To man these native charms appear
More elegant than art;
The painted flush—the snareful leer—
Ne'er penetrate the heart.

III.

What boots the bloom that pencil lays,
Each morn upon the face?
Can that which ere the eve decays,
Be justly deem'd a grace?

IV.

The nymph who trusts to nature's aid,
Comes nearest to her end;
For nature ne'er the face hath made,
For human skill to mend.

From the REPUBLICAN JOURNAL.

Mr. DOUGLAS,

Please to give a place in your Journal, for the subsequent extract of a letter on Duelling, from a citizen to his friend who had given a challenge, and oblige yours, &c. C.

CAN you in the odious character of a dueller address yourself to the author of your being, and say, thou hast given me life, and been the lengthener of my days; thou hast endowed me with all the faculties requisite to a punctual compliance with thy injunctions. Through thy agency all organs of life are so nicely dictated that health and vigour runs through all my veins. I have neither a distempered body nor insane mind, but am in full possession of every requisite to render life dear to me (want of a right disposition excepted.) Can you say this and then add—yet I have voluntarily placed myself on the brink of the eternal world with one of my own species before me, between whom and myself death with eager expectation stands ready to seize the prey as mere chance may dictate. I have dared to bid defiance to all the sacred prohibitions and kind precautions of Heaven, with expectations of rushing into the presence of God in the black character of a suicide, or as my only alternative, to send my antagonist before my judge to testify against me as the shedder of his blood? And then dare you acknowledge that your only inducement is to evince to those around you that you can sport with eternal damnation—Can this be valor?—I think not—'tis that kind of fanaticism which Doctor Watts says,

"Dares eternal fate,
"And spurns with honor airy dream,
"Flies to attack the infernal gate
"And force a passage to the flame."

Duelling is a practice, the contemplation of which must excite in the human mind inexpressible sensations of horror. Try to form some conceptions of the horrid situation you must be in when as a party in this Hell-bred and Heaven daring practice, chance has dictated the fate of your antagonist—could you view him weltering in the crimson gore gushing from veins which you had opened, and boast the success of your enterprise?—Could you see him struggling with the agonies of death, and plume yourself with the dreadful acquisition?—Could you conceive of the immortal soul as hurried into the presence of its angry judge, and rejoice in the victory?—Could you in such a case compare the state of the victim with that of the victor and give preference to the latter? And could you now contemplate such a scence without shuddering? Heaven forbid!—Nothing but that state of insensibility which you ought to dread next to the sentence which dooms to everlasting woe, can enable a rational being to contemplate such a scene without shuddering!

All the wretched arguments made use of to quiet the mind of a dueller will fly before the light of reflection, as vapors before the rising sun, and leave the victor in a state of mind too dreadful for nature to endure.

The most consoling reflections would be intolerable to the unhappy survivor of the the scene; he may say that he had consented through means of his own choosing to rush into the presence of God in the black and execrable character of a suicide, or otherwise to send his antagonist before him to hear his doom and wait the arrival of his murderer.—But would this alleviate the terrors of his tortured mind? Oh! shocking consolation!

If after having coolly reflected on what I have endeavoured to suggest on this subject, you should still want further motives to restrain from countenancing the horrid practice; remember that in the name of a friend you are earnestly solicited forever to abandon the thought of being a partner in a transaction which all beings abhor, the most abandoned of men excepted.

ANECDOTE.

A DULL preacher, although something of a noisy one, being employed in a lengthy harangue to a drowsy audience, in a country town, an ass graizing near the window of the meeting-house, which for the sake of air was opened, put in his head, and in the most lofty strain began to salute the audience by braying. A wit at the opposite side of the house struck with the oddity of the incident, and observing the priest still continue his discourse, starting from his seat exclaimed, "Manners gentlemen, manners!—One at a time if you please."

Will be SOLD,

On Thursday *the 17th instant,* (April) *before Captain* Bowler's *tavern, in the city of* Richmond,

Two likely Negro BOYS;

One about 16 *and the other* 8 *years old,*

Belonging to the estate of Benjamin Morris, deceased. A credit till the first day of June, provided bond with sufficient security, residing within this city, is given, to the satisfaction of

JOHN MORRIS, Adm'or.

April 3, 1794. (3w)

John Taylor,

BRASS AND PEWTER FOUNDER,

Near the Court-House—Richmond;

With gratitude acknowledges the favors already conferred in the line of his business, and begs leave to inform the public, that he has on hand, of his manufacture—*viz.*

BELL metal skellets and mortars, warranted for a century,
Brass pump chambers, smooth bored to any diameter,
Brass cocks, of the English and Dutch forms, large and small,
Harmonic bells for waggon horses, in setts from four to twelve,
Brass and irons (or dogs)
Rifle mounting,
Branding irons,
Coach mounting,
Candlesticks,
Pewter candle moulds, 4, 5, and 6 to the lb.

A L S O,

MADE to ORDER—*On the shortest notice,*
Bells, up to 700 weight,
Brass weights and measures for county use, neat and durable,
Patterns for iron foundery use, RAIS'D in brass or white metal,
Pewter still worms, which come very low (the pernicious effects of copper being fully proved)
Iron grates, with brass fronts, very neat, and easily kept clean,
Copper Fan lights, for the tops of doors and windows, with fancy ornaments,
Brass valves for water closets, or forcing pumps,
Mill inks, after the improved plan of a remarkable hard composition,

CASH, or a high price in exchange, given for all old metal.

N. B. Kept at the foundery, a set of weights and measures for adjusting by, according to the act of Assembly in that case provided.

The SUBSCRIBER has just received, direct from LISBON,

A few Quarter Casks of

RICH OLD

CALCAVELLOS,

Warranted of the first quality.—It is esteemed a very agreeable dinner Wine, and will be sold very low.

JOHN BANKS.

Richmond, February 12, 1794.

THE copartnership of *Heth* and *Hunt* being dissolved by mutual consent, it becomes necessary for all those indebted to them to make immediate payment to Harry Heth, who *alone* is authorised to receive payment; and those who have demands against the said concern will please apply to him for settlement, &c.

HARRY HETH.
JOHN W. HUNT.

Richmond, March 19, 1794.

TO BE LET,

That large and commodious

LUMBER-HOUSE,

Opposite Mr. N. Andersons,

Formerly the property of Lott and Higbee, and lately occupied by Heth and Hunt.

For terms apply to
HARRY HETH.

March 19, 1794. t.f.

HARRY HETH,

RESPECTFULLY informs the public, that he has now on hand MADEIRA WINE of the first quality.

A small quantity of
PORT,
CLARET,
TENERIFFE and
CALCAVELLOS,
WINES.

And a few Hhds. of old Antigua SPIRITS, which will be sold low for Cash or produce.—He expects (in a few days) a general and fresh ASSORTMENT of GROCERIES which will be sold as above.

March 19, 1794.

NOTICE.

HAVING in a former advertisement announced the dissolution of our co-partnership taking place the first of January last, and there still remaining on the books a number of accounts in an unsettled state, on which occasion we have particularly to request all those who have claims against us, to bring them immediately forward to obtain their final adjustment; those who are indebted either to the house here, or in London, are requested to make their payments to Mr. Thomas Gilliat, in Richmond, who has full and unlimited power for settlement and collection of the balances owing to either firm. We have earnestly to entreat all those who are in arrears, and whose accounts are considerably past due, to make immediate payment, as the pressing situation of our affairs forbid us granting further indulgence; those who do not comply with this requisition, suits will immediately be instituted against them.—We have appointed Mr. James Kirby, to the superintendance and settlement of our co partnership, who is fully empowered to receive payment, and to grant such indulgences and accommodations, as the particular circumstances may seem to require; also to grant acquittances which will be considered as valid by us,

JOHN GILLIAT.
THOMAS GILLIAT.

THOMAS GILLIAT,

RETURNS his sincere thanks to his friends and the public, for the encouragement he has so liberally experienced, and informs them he continues the business, formerly carried on under the firm of John and Thomas Gilliat, and has now on hand a very general and extensive

Assortment of GOODS,

which he is determined to dispose of, either WHOLESALE or RETAIL, at a very low advance. All kinds of produce and public securities took in payment at the highest current value.—A very liberal discount will be made for prompt pay.

Richmond, Jan. 13, 1794. (3m.)

M'Credie & M'Millan,

Have received, and are now opening a GENERAL ASSORTMENT of

FALL GOODS,

Which they will sell low for CASH or PRODUCE.

They have likewise on hand,
SUGARS,
COFFEE,
BAR IRON,
LIVERPOOL SALT,
NORTHWARD RUM,
TEAS, &c. &c.

To be SOLD, at PUBLIC SALE,

For READY MONEY,

On Monday *the 5th day of* May, *at 12 o'clock, before the Courthouse door in the City of* Richmond,

Twenty-Three Likely Negroes

Belonging to the estate of *John Pleasants*, late of *Henrico* county, deceased, to satisfy a debt due to *Anthony Singleton*, Esquire; for which the greater part are conveyed in trust to *John Crowes*, who will attend the sale, and an execution from the Commonwealth. There are fifteen males, and eight females; among the former are, a good baker, a house carpenter, who is also a cooper, and several other coopers who can make good flour barrels, a brick maker, and house servant who can shave and dress, a sailor, and several likely boys; among the latter is a cook, and some good house servants.

Richmond, April 2, 1794. (tds)

MATTHEW MOODY & CO.

MOST respectfully return their unfeigned thanks to the public for their patronage, since they have opened tavern in this city—Beg leave to assure them, that altho' the small pox has been very general here, not a single infected person has lodged in their house; from which circumstance, travellers may be assured, that no danger can arise to those who please to favor them with their company; & that it will be their constant endeavor to give satisfaction.

Richmond, March 3, 1794.

The imported horse

P O R T O,

STANDS at my house (Chesterfield county) Appamatox river, 15 miles above Petersburg, and will cover mares at FOUR GUINEAS per mare the season, payable at Christmas next. I have near four hundred acres of land in pasturage, part of which is low ground. The greatest care taken, but I will not be answerable for accidents.

THOMAS GOODE.

March 10, 1794.

BELL-AIR,

NOW in high perfection, a beautiful GREY, upwards of 15 hands high remarkable for his great strength—Stands at my stable in Chesterfield county, five miles from Petersburg, and will cover Mares at the price of FOUR GUINEAS the season, but may be discharged by the payment of THREE GUINEAS, if paid by the 10th of August ensuing, at which time the season will expire; good and extensive pasturage *gratis*, and great attention will be paid to mares, but I will not be answerable for accidents.

PEDIGREE.

He was got by the noted horse Old Medley, which was imported by Male. Bart, out of a Selima mare got by Yorick; his grand dam Black Selima, got by old Fearnought; his great grandam Col. Taskins' famous imported mare who was got by Lord Godolphin's Abraham in England; Yorick was got by Morton's imported horse Traveller, out of Blazilla, who was got by Blaze in England, who was bred by Thomas Panton, Esq; and got by the Devonshire Childres, out of a Confederate Filly, who was got by Gray Grantham, a son of the Brownlow Turk, her dam was got by the Duke of Rutland's Black Barb, out of a thorough bred mare, called Brighton's Roan; Yorick's grand dam was Tinney Cameron, got by Cuddy's, a son of Old Fox, in England, out of Whitney's Cabbage Ats Mare, sometimes called Miss Bellcott, known to be the best runner in England, in her days.

PERFORMANCE.

He won the Jockey Club purses at Annapolis, and Bladensburg, two years, beating Trimmer, Chesapeak, Shakespear, and the best horses in Maryland—He also won the Jockey Club purse in Baltimore, beating Mr. Butler's famous running mare Camilla, and all the above horses who started gainst him there—Also, he won the Jockey Club purse in the year 1792, at the Bolling-Green, beating Mr. Thornton Alexander's horse Snap, Mr. John Thornton's horse Whistle Jacket, and Mr. Robert Page's horse Lamplighter—He has never been beaten but by Mr Randolph's Roan when in extreme bad order at Leeds in a sweepstakes when the horse I intended to run fell lame and I chose rather to start Bell Air, though not prepared for it, sooner than have no horse to run—And the other day, at the Bolling Green, when it was evident to every spectator he must have won, had not his rider tired, who had for some time previous to the race been sick—The above is a true copy of his pedigree and performance, handed me by a letter now in my possession from Col. John Taylor himself.

ARCHARD WALTHALL.

February 20, 1794.

☞ *Wanted Immediately,*

An Apprentice to the Printing Business—A youth of about 15 years old, who has a tolerable education. Apply to the Printers of this paper.

BLANK BONDS

Are for sale at this Office.